

## MRS. CROOK DIVORCED FROM HER HUSBAND

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The divorce record was again broken yesterday. The libel for divorce of Marion C. Crook against Lawrence R. Crook, his answer and acknowledgment of service and waiver of notice were filed, the case was heard and the decree granted yesterday afternoon all in a few minutes and all before the papers could be got to the clerk's office to be entered on the filing book as filed.

Cruelty is the ground on which the divorce was asked, and the custody of the one child of the marriage was given to the mother. There was no defense, and the libel was not present, though he was represented by A. L. C. Atkinson. The libelant was represented by E. M. Watson. The only testimony heard was that of the libelant and her brother-in-law, Dr. J. H. Raymond.

One of the most startling statements in the libel is, that on some day in June, 1907, the libelant in a fit of causeless anger and jealousy attempted to end his life in the presence of libelant by shooting himself with a revolver which he held in his hand. It is known that January 1 last the libelant was shot through the lung by a revolver which he held in his hand, but it was claimed at the time that it was purely accidental. Whether the shooting referred to in the libel is another shooting suffered by the libelant, or is merely an error of statement through carelessness or otherwise, is not known. If it refers to the same shooting it is interesting because of its variance from the statements made at the time. At the time of the shooting in January Mrs. Crook said to the police: "I don't see what you want to come into this matter for at all. It was no suicide or anything of the kind. Mr. Crook was cleaning a small revolver and thought there was only one cartridge in it. He fired the one shot off and thought that the pistol was empty and started to clean it. In breaking it open to take it to pieces he touched the trigger and the weapon exploded, hitting him in the left side."

The next day Mrs. Crook made emphatic denials of the rumors which had

to do with suicide and infidelity, declaring the shooting was an accident.

The libel alleges that the couple were married in 1904 and that they have not lived together since April 26, 1908. This was a very few days before Mrs. Crook's appearance as Bettina in the opera of "The Mascot" at the Hawaiian Opera House.

The allegations of cruelty are thus set forth in the libel:

That for more than two years last past libelant has treated libelant in an extremely cruel manner and has caused her great mental suffering and humiliation; that he has during said time on several occasions causelessly and without foundation accused her of improper and compromising conduct with other men and has also made this charge to others of and concerning libelant.

That he has on several occasions threatened to shoot and kill himself, and on, to wit, the day of June, 1907, in a fit of causeless anger and jealousy he did attempt to end his life in the presence of libelant by then and there shooting himself with a revolver which he then held in his hand and with which he threatened to commit suicide. That many times thereafter he threatened, in the presence of libelant, to terminate his existence, and by reason of his said treatment and actions kept libelant in a continuous state of nervous depression and anxiety.

That libelant, because of his unreasonable jealousy, objected to libelant's receiving the most ordinary and conventional attentions from other men, and on more than one occasion humiliated her in the presence of others by reason of his actions and conduct in that behalf.

That libelant is an extremely nervous and sensitive woman, and as a result of the treatment hereinbefore set forth she is reduced to a serious condition in mind and health and, as she is informed by medical experts, is on the verge of a nervous and physical collapse. That she is further informed by such medical experts and on such information states the fact to be that further continuance of the conditions and relations now existing between herself and libelant will result in great bodily and mental injury to herself, and that her mind will be permanently impaired from the worry and anxiety incident to such conditions unless speedily terminated.

It is stated that his policy would be after election, Hipsa said that he believed the essence of politics to be in compromises on the "you do this and I'll do that" order. "I will not be like some of those other fellows, only thinking of my own bills and not caring what becomes of the others. No, sir, I will help them all through and then when my bills come up everyone will help me. I know what politics are and how to work a Legislature. I was the officer of King Kalakaua who used to take the messages to the members of the Legislature that the King wanted to see them. So, after the adjournment, the members used to come to the bungalow and I know what the King said to them."

"I have before this held the royal commission as an officer and I could not hold an elective office, but now I have decided that I can best serve my country by surrendering my commission and going into the House."

Nahora was in the office of Deputy Sheriff Jarrett when he announced himself to this effect, having doubtless

## NAHORA HIPA READY TO SERVE IN LEGISLATURE

Captain Nahora Hipsa, late of His Majesty's Guards and now of the Iwilei garbage dumps, yesterday announced himself as a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket as a member of the House. The Captain's native birth is the thirteenth of the fourth, and it is as a Representative from the fourth that he would shine.

"You may say that I am in the field as a candidate," announced the military leader yesterday. "and I want to run as a Republican. I admit that the Democrats are going to give us a run this time, but that is their business and does not affect my determination to be a candidate for the House."

"I am not one of those kind of fellows who thinks that the Democrats have no business in politics. I think that that party has some good men and I intend to advise my people to pick out those good men for election. I think they ought to look over all the tickets carefully and select the good men."

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## ANOTHER FORGOTTEN CASE TO BE SET FOR TRIAL

The Attorney General's Department has found another case that has been on the calendar untried for even a longer period than the Lee Let case. This is the murder case of Miumura and Maeda. They were indicted early in 1904 for the murder of another Japanese at Waipahu. They have been in jail ever since, something over two years.

### GARDEN ISLAND ITEMS.

Both the lighthouses at Keala and Mana have been completed and the one at Koloa will be finished in a few days.

The Armstrongs left Keala by this week's Ke Au Hou. Mr. Armstrong will sail for Fiji on the 29th inst. while Mrs. Armstrong and the boys will remain in Honolulu and the latter attend school.

Great interest is exhibited in the tennis tournament now going on at Makawili for which Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have donated a pair of rackets as prizes for the lady and the gentleman with the best scores.

Mrs. W. H. Rice gave a charming afternoon to younger Lahue last Wednesday in honor of her youngest grandson who had reached the respectable

age of two years, just about ninety years less than his eldest living ancestor.

H. Truscott who for two years held the position of assistant engineer at Makawili has accepted the place made vacant by the departure of Norman Greig for Cuba. Mr. Truscott is now on the way over from England and expected here within a short time.

### ANDREWS APPOINTED.

Chief Justice Hartwell yesterday appointed Lorin A. Andrews District Magistrate for South Hilo, to succeed Judge Hapal. Andrews was for many years Sheriff of Hawaii. He is now in Honolulu as a witness in the Koki case. He will return to Hilo and assume the duties of his office as soon as his services as a witness are dispensed with.



MRS. MARION C. CROOK.

## GRACEY GAVE A GOOD TALK

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

There was a large attendance at the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce called yesterday afternoon to hear an address by T. Wilbur Gracey, the American Consul at Tsingtau, on the subject of trade conditions in China. Mr. Gracey, with his wife, is on his way to Washington on leave of absence from his post, and was a through passenger by the Manchuria. He has been for nineteen years in the Orient, and speaks the Chinese language fluently, being considered the finest Chinese scholar in the American Consular service.

Mr. Gracey was introduced yesterday by E. D. Tenney, who said that he acted in the absence of President Morgan, on the coast and of vice president J. P. Cooke, on Maui. The address by Mr. Gracey, he said, was the first one in what it was hoped would be a series of similar ones in response to the representation from the Chamber of Commerce to the State Department suggesting such addresses from consular representatives passing through.

Mr. Gracey began by giving some description of Tsingtau which is the seat of government of the German colony of Kiaochow in the province of Shantung. It is held under lease for ninety-nine years from the Chinese government, and is governed wholly as a German colony.

"Because of its magnificent harbor and the Shantung Railroad and its connections, it has become the emporium of trade for the province of Shantung, the most thickly populated province in China, with a population of 550 to the square mile. It is a modern city in every respect. It has perfect sanitation, and a perfect sewer system. It has the finest slaughter house in the world. No animals for food are permitted to be killed anywhere in the colony but there. They are kept under observation for forty-eight hours before killing and the carcasses immediately placed in cold storage for forty-eight hours more, during which time they are microscopically examined twelve times. Thus does Germany look after the health of her colonists."

"Good roads have been built to the limits of the colony, miles in every direction. These roads are about fifty feet wide for general vehicles. Then there is a path for wheelbarrows which are a usual mode of conveyance, and then a path for riding horses and then a sidewalk. At frequent intervals along the road there are white granite posts so that the road can easily be followed at night. The finest granite in the world is quarried right there in Shantung and is shipped to many places. "The Chinese laboring classes are not allowed to live in Tsingtau but are required to live in a village of about 40,000 three miles from Tsingtau. This village has a sewer system and is supplied with water. It has one main street running through it and cross streets named after the various provinces of China."

"When the Germans took the colony there were some fishing villages there, a temple and a yamen. There are now maintained there about 1500 troops housed in granite barracks. There are about 3000 or 4000 Germans there, of them in government employ, and the others in occupations depending on government employ."

"The Germans have done much in developing a system of forestation not alone for the colony, but for the Chinese in the hinterland. Shantung is a great fruit country and they have educated the Chinese in the matter of growing better varieties on their native stock until last year 150,000 grafts were sold to the Chinese."

"The Imperial Chinese Customs Service has charge of imports and exports, and twenty per cent. of these import duties go to the support of the colony. The cost of living is very high, from fifty to seventy per cent. higher than elsewhere in China. Rents are high."

"The oil is the great import. The American Oil Company last year imported 4,600,000 gallons and the Sumatra Oil Company 1,700,000 gallons. This was a great increase over previous years. There is a great deal of piece goods and woolen goods imported and whole shiploads of old horse shoes, which are used by the Chinese to make their agricultural implements out of. Aniline dyes in large quantities, sugar from Hongkong and yams from Japan are largely imported. "One great difficulty in Chinese trade

is the rate of exchange, which is constantly fluctuating. In Shantung there is the additional disadvantage in the variation in the exchange rate between the tael and cash. In 1906 the rate was 2400 cash for one tael. In 1907 it had risen to 3200 cash for one tael. This resulted in a considerable falling off in the importation of yarns and piece goods."

"The great export is straw braid, which is made up into straw hats in other parts of the world. In former days this trade went to Chefoo, but it has been diverted to Tsingtau, partly because of the superior transportation there and partly because the Germans allowed the Chinese compradors two per cent. for purchasing it, whereas in Chefoo only one per cent. was allowed."

"Sixty per cent. of the straw braid goes to America. The Shantung silk trade still goes to Chefoo. Other great articles of export are beans and peanuts and oils extracted from them. After the oil is extracted the residue is bean cake, which is used as fertilizer and as feed for cattle. It increases the butter fat in the milk of Chinese cows fed on it from two and a half per cent. to seven or eight per cent. It might not give equal increase in the cows of America, because the Chinese cows are poor stock, seldom giving more than a quart of milk a day."

"Among possible imports are cold storage plants and products. Some cold storage meats are already being brought in from Australia. Timber for coal mines might also be brought in. The Shantung mines last year yielded 163,000 tons of coal, useful for domestic purposes but of little value for steam. Iron mines are as yet little developed because of the lack of coke. "The total trade of the colony last year was \$50,000,000. Very little of this is really the trade of Tsingtau. It is the trade that goes through Tsingtau to the hinterland."

"The trade of China may be divided into three classes—(1) that for the 25,000 Europeans who live in China, who buy the identical things that Europeans everywhere want; (2) the trade of the high-class Chinese, the literati, the merchant class and the official class, who want many of the kinds of goods desired by Europeans and are able to pay for them; these there are between three and four millions; (3) the trade of the 430,000,000 common people of the Empire, who want everything that is a little better and a little cheaper than the same class of goods made by themselves."

"The best way to improve trade conditions is personal investigation. There should either be a Commercial Commissioner to travel throughout China or a Commercial Attache. Great Britain has a Commissioner, Sir Alexander Hottel whose reports are looked to by the whole world. Following the work of such a commissioner must be investigation by expert agents familiar with each trade. The Chinese have but vague ideas of what they want and must be educated. Catalogues of no value whatever. Personal representation is the important thing. The Chinese are anxious to engage in manufacturing and therefore there is an opening for manufacturing plants of all kinds. But in order to sell them there must be personal representatives capable of showing the Chinese everything; there must be constructing engineers."

"Americans won't cater to the needs of the Chinese. In this they are excelled by the British and the Germans. The American Oil Company found the sale of oil prohibited in whole regions because the Chinese used a bottle with a string in it for a wick as a lamp and the danger of fire was so great that their use had to be prohibited. The company immediately secured the manufacture of a cheap lamp which, chimney, wick and all, they sold for seven cents Mexican, less than it cost them. But by doing this they saved the market for their oil."

"Americans expect to be paid cash. British give from three to six months credit. Germans give longer credits yet."

"In the matter of packing the Americans are behind the British and the Germans. Goods should be packed in packages about the size of two oil tins, and so well that they can stand the travel they must stand before reaching the interior carried by coolies, by wheelbarrows, and by Peking carts."

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Gracey on motion of Mr. F. A. Schaefer who made a very graceful speech.

## GEN. M'CLELLAN WOULD USE MORTAR BATTERY TO CURE THE DROUTH

Editor Advertiser: I would like to suggest to the members of the Promotion Committee a use for the mortar battery at Diamond Head—an idea which may not have occurred to them.

We have had dry weather of late and the want of rain is beginning to be felt in Honolulu. A way of producing rain is now at hand, and on many days, when clouds hang over the mountains and rain threatens, but does not fall, I believe it could be produced by firing the mortar in the new battery at Diamond Head.

Many experiments of this kind have been tried and some have been successful.

It is well known that a sudden shock administered to the air will cause the condensation of the moisture into drops, provided, of course, there is sufficient moisture present in the air. On this principle, all the experiments for breaking droughts by firing cannon have been based.

The ordinary observer must have noticed that during a thunderstorm it

generally rains harder just after a loud clap of thunder.

Well, what I mean to say is that, when the mortars are in position at Diamond Head, very good imitation thunder will be produced when they are fired, and if there is sufficient moisture in the air above rain may be produced and this mortar battery be the means of making an experiment which may be of vast importance to Honolulu and the Island of Oahu.

Of course, the government will not give the expensive smokeless powder used in the mortars for such a purpose, but it doubtless has on hand some old black or brown powder, which would make sufficient noise and shock, or the Territory could afford to purchase a few barrels of such powder to make the experiment.

It must not be supposed that the success of the experiment would make possible another Ewa plantation in the vicinity of Koko Head, but it may easily be the means of saving many trees and many lawns in Honolulu, and also the reputation of the water supply of the city.

JOHN M'CLELLAN.

## WHERE LOVE AND KINDNESS REPLACE WANT AND MISERY

An institution concerning which little is known among the general public of Honolulu, and which is yet doing an amount of practical good quite out of proportion to the limited means at its disposal, is the Salvation Army home, located near the corner of King street and Pawa lane. Here homeless children are taken in and tenderly cared for, irrespective of origin, color, race or sex, age or history. Here also can be found a home for girls who have fallen but who have seen where their erring would certainly take them if continued and who have expressed a desire to regain the world of honesty and honor. This institution has no endowment fund; it receives no assistance from the public purse; it has no high salaried specialists on its payroll, and it publishes no elaborate reports of its work; yet in one year, that of 1907, eighty-eight unfortunates, from babies in arms to deserted wives, were cared for in the home.

At the present time there are twenty children being cared for by the three worthy women in charge of the institution, while ten older girls and women find shelter there. The youngest child of the score was born on Thursday last, her mother being an inmate of the institution and her father in jail. One other child is a tiny infant, over whose head years will have to pass before she can know that her birth was a shameful one, her brief life's history one that the gentle matron of the home, accustomed as she is to the stories and sights of the under world and the shames and miseries of cities, hesitates to tell. The eldest member of the home family is a Chinese wife, deserted with her two children by her husband and being cast off by her relatives has only charity to look for to save her from a life of degradation. Her husband, at tempted, before he sailed for China, to sell her to another Chinaman for \$300.

Each one of the twenty children in the home has his or her story, and few of them are anything but sad. The little ones themselves are merry, however, forgetting what misery has been theirs in the loving kindness that now surrounds them. It is most noticeable that the children do not regard their guardians as disciplinarians or taskmasters. The toddlers cling to the skirts of the women in charge, lisping their wants with the full assurance that they will be granted. They play, during the day, in or out of doors, with the few poor toys that the home is able to give them. They are healthy looking children, well nourished and clean, clad, and the sight of their little groups, happy with so little, emphasizes the good that the Salvation Army is doing here in Honolulu.

During the past few months four girls have been married out of the home. Last month homes for four children were found, and the little ones adopted by people who will look after them. Recently a white man, who is in business in Honolulu, went to the home for a wife, stating to the matron in charge that he had little time to spare from business to attend to social affairs where he might meet eligible young women, and came to the home in the hope that there might be there some girl willing to marry him. He realized, he said, that any girl willing to stay in the home was a girl who wanted to do right, and that was the kind of a wife he wanted, irrespective of her origin. Unfortunately no girls of a marriageable age were at the home at the time.

There are two little Spanish children being cared for there just now, Tony and Julia Praster. Their parents were among the immigrants recently arrived from Spain, who had gone to

one of the Oahu plantations. The mother died a short time after arriving, leaving the two children, the boy under five years old and the girl a baby of only a few days over a year old. The father could not pay anyone to look after the children and was ignorant of where to apply for help. Every morning he went off to work, after washing and attending to the children, leaving food for them on a chair. All day, every day, for nine months, the five-year-old boy looked after his baby sister, until friends told the father of the home. The little girl, who was brought in in an emaciated condition, is now the pet of the home, a bright, brown-eyed, fat, little toddler whose only Spanish word is "agua."

Elizabeth, a little Porto Rican girl, with soft curly hair and a winning smile, spent two years of the seven she has lived, wandering about Honolulu with an old woman, a foster grandmother, who had taken her away from her real grandmother to protect her from the beating she received, some of the marks of which yet remain on her soft baby body. The foster granny refused to give the baby up at the command of her relatives, and the two, the aged woman and the baby, were put out on the streets. For twenty months they lived on the pickings from garbage barrels and the little that could be begged. At night they slept under buildings and in parks, ever watchful of the police. Then, the old woman gave up the fight to keep the baby and brought it tearfully to the home.

"The Heavenly Twins," two kinky-haired little Porto Rican girls, grin broadly at visitors. They are eight years old, and have been two years at the home. Their father brought them there after his wife had run away from him, and in the two years he has been once to see them. The twins are among the happiest of all the children, the only cloud on their horizon coming when they quarrel between themselves and one calls the other a "nigger."

For the keep of none of these children does the home receive a cent from the relatives. The older ones help in the work, while the women living there work in the laundry, in the sewing room and about the house and kitchen.

From all sources the income of the home is \$200 a month assured and \$50 which has to be raised to make enism meet by hard rustling on the part of Staff Captain McAbee, the matron, who is assisted by Adjutant Long and Ensign Stevenson. The rent paid is \$55 a month, leaving less than \$6 a month to feed, clothe and house each of the inmates. The three paid officials of the home are the matron and her assistants, and they receive as salary an average of three dollars and a half a week apiece. To a representative of the Advertiser, Matron McAbee apologized for the largeness of this amount, stating in explanation that they had recently had their salaries increased from two dollars a week, because "We found that we really could not live on two dollars only."

This home deserves public support. The matron has hopes that the Oahu Board of Supervisors will agree to pay the rent for the buildings, which will do away with all the worry every month of where the extra fifty dollars is to come from over the two hundred dollars guaranteed by charitable ones. The children need toys, and those among the fortunate little ones of Honolulu would be doing a kindly act to spare for the unfortunate children some from their plenty. The home needs furniture. It was opened eight years ago, and much of the bedding, furnishings and dishes are worn out or gone.

## SECRETARY OF NAVY SENDS HIS REGRETS TO HILOITES

HILO, May 21.—On April 16, in accordance with terms of a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors, County Clerk Sam Pua wrote to the President of the United States urging that one or more vessels of the fleet be permitted to visit Hilo. The Honorable Mr. Pua has received the following reply:

The White House,  
Washington, May 4, 1908.

My Dear Sir:  
Your favor of the 15th ultimo has been received and will be called to the attention of the President.

Yours very truly,  
WM. LOEB, JR.,  
Secretary to the President.  
Later Mr. Pua got in touch with

the Federal departments at Washington. The Acting Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Truman H. Newberry, was his latest correspondent, though the news he sent was not just what Hon. Sam K. Pua would have liked to receive.

Mr. Newberry acknowledged the hearty invitation extended to the Atlantic fleet to visit Hilo by the Board of Supervisors, but sent an itinerary of the fleet, from which it was shown that Honolulu is the only port in the Hawaiian Islands to be visited by the big boats of Uncle Sam's Navy. "The department regrets, therefore, being unable to accept the cordial invitation of the city of Hilo."